NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA. HALIFAX, Saturday, Dec. 20, 1856.—I A. M. The steamship America, now in her fourteenth day, has not yet reported herself. The weather is clear

THE BALTIC OUTWARD BOUND. THE BALLIC OUT WARD BOUND.

PHILADRIPHIA, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856,

The captain of the steamer of City of Baltimor reports that he saw the Collins steamer Baltic at o'clock on the morning of Thursday, the 4th of Dec. of Minie Head, bound from New-York to Liverpool.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.

CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

An overland party from Lake Superior arrived here let evening. At Marquette the snow was three feet deep. The weather was mild, and mining operations were brisk and promising. It was supposed that sufficient supplies were stored at all points for Winter consumption.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CASE. CHICAGO, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.
The Supreme Court of Missouri have reversed and remanded the case of the City of St. Louis against J. H. Alexander, better known as the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad injunction case.

SUDDEN DEATH OF A POLITICIAN.
ALBARY, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.
John B. Van Eiten, a lumber dealer, died suddenly this evening on the Troy road, from excitement (it is supposed) in endeavoring to stop his horse, which had run away. Mr. Van Eiten four years ago represented Chemung in the Assembly, and Albany County in 1855.

THE NEGRO TROUBLES IN KENTUCKY. Louisville, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.
The negro preacher Anderson, was examined today, at Carrollton, but nothing was proved against
him. He is still held on charges from Henry and
Trimble counties.

The foundery of Messrs. Lee & Sons, in this city, was destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$20,000. Insured for \$10,000. FIRE AT MILWAUKEE. UNITED STATES RECEIVING-SHIP UNION

SUNK BY ICE.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

The United States Receiving ship Union, which was anchored in front of the Navy-Yard, was cut into by the ice and sunk this morning. Her crew and stores were saved and put on board the sloop-of war Proble. The Union it is supposed will prove a total loss.

DISASTER ON LAKE ONTARIO. Disaster ON Lake ONTARIO.

Oswego, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

The schooner Cornells, from Cleveland to Toronto, with freestone and corn, was driven ashore near Toronto in the same gale. The crew were forced into the rigging, and finally swam ashore. Vessel and cargo a total loss.

THE ARABIA OUTWARD BOUND. THE ARABIA OUTWARD BOUND.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

The steamship Arabia arrived at her dock here at moon to-day. She was off the harbor last night but was detained outside by a dense fog, arising from the water. She sailed hence for Liverpool at 2 p. m., with a light north-west wind and clear weather.

THE RUMORED NEGRO INSURRECTION IN FLORIDA.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile, making two New Orleans mails due.

The rumor of slave insurrections in Florida is positively denied.

The Jewish Synagogue at Mobile was destroyed by fire on the 11th inst.

A card from the Hen. A. H. Stevens appears in The Augusta Constitutionalist, in which he posts Mr. B. H. Hill for cowardice in declining a challenge.

WEATHER REPORTS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 19.—At 8 a. m. the weather clear and thermometer 8 deg. above zero.

MONTREAL, Dec. 19.—It has been excessively cold here for the last few days. The thermometer yester-day morning 20 deg. below zero, to day 16. At 12 yesterday, 22 below zero, to day 20. A woman was fozen to death in coming from the country this morning. The river opposite Montreal is full of drifting ice. SACKVILLE, Dec. 19.—The thermometer 10 deg. below zero. low zero. Sr. Johns, Dec. 19.—The thermometer 10 deg. be

Woodstock, N. B., Dec. 19.—The thermometer 30 deg. below zero.
PEHLADELPHIA, Dec. 19.—The thermometer at 7 a.
m. at 15 deg., and at noon, 27 deg. above zero.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATION.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

The Democrats of the Hd Congressional District of this State, have nominated the Hon. George W. Morrison of this city, for Congress.

ARMY MOVEMENTS. The schooner Andrew Masterton has arrived at Old Point from Florida with Company F., Second Artil-

MARINE DISASTERS. Boston, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

The brig Mary, from St. John, N. B., for New York, at anchor off Trure, is at auchor off Truro, with the loss of her foreyard, rails, &c., and leaking one hundred strokes per hour.

IIIYANNIS, Friday, Dec. 19, 1856.

Coleman's Express reports that the steamer Island
Home, from Nantucket, passed in the Sound, this morning, a large lumber-loaded schooner, ice-bound, and in want of a pilot. She had a flag in her rigging.

Also, passed a propeller, three-masted, with yellow houses on deck, at anchor.

FROM WASHINGTON.

SLAVERY RESTRICTION BEFORE THE SUPREME COURT. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribane. WASHINGTON, Dec. 18, 1856.

The care now before the Supreme Court involving the constitutionality of the Slavery restriction clause of the Missouri Compromise, goes on with increased interest among all who reflect upon the importance of the decision which may be made. Not that a decision of the main point will be made. This is not, by any means, reduced to a certainty. The Court may think it wise under the existing circumstances of excitement on the topic throughout the country, to place a decision of the case upon a subordinate issue. Yet the urgency of the Slave power is great-the temper of the slaveholder within the bar and without the bar, to say nothing of the bench, is roused to crush the rebellious spirit of the North, and a decision of the Supreme Court is eagerly desired which shall promote this end. Prudence may, however, prevail, and the Court refrain from enunciating a decision which would neither enhance its reputation nor strengthen its influence.

To-day was occupied by Reverdy Johnson, who occupied the entire sitting of the Court by an argument marked by his usual characteristics, interspersed by that personal interest and fervid dogmatism always manifested by Southern slave-holders whenever they treat the negro question. Mr. Johnson's argument was well considered, compact, and about as remarkable for what it did not contain as for what it did. He steered clear of several modern heresies of constitutional interpretation, while be embraced others of a general character with alacrity. Thus he declared that "Sievery promises "to exist through all time, so far as human vision "can discover"; and further, that it may turn out, and not improbably will, that "the extension of "Slavery on this continent is the only thing "which will preserve the constitutional free-"dom we now enjoy." Yet while he did not rush to the extreme Southern ground that the Constitution carries Slavery into the Territories. he yet went far enough to satisfy the Southern Pro-Slavery party with which he has lately identified himself. In denying the colored race all claims to citizenship, which he did with expressions and manners of supercilious disdsin, which cannot be counterfeited by any man outside the ranks of the born-slaveholders and aristocrats, in his success upon Lord Manefield's language in the Somerset case, in which it at distinguished jurist pronounced one of the noblest decisions ever made by any Court, and the noblest decisions ever made by any Court, and

which will live in undying luster when the memory of the whole present race of iron-heeled judicial oppressors shall have rotted and been forgotten, Mr. Johnson amply justified his fitness for the service in which it is understood he volunteered in the present case.

It was impossible not to feel, during the whole progress of Mr. Johnson's argument, that if the power of this Union is to be turned and held tot he support of the tyrannic dogmas which he promulgated, the sooper it is broken the better. A Government whose foundations are to be acknowledged to rest on the neck of the oppressed, is not worth preserving. If the Government is to insist that Slavery is its corner-stone, it is a Government which should come to an end. This Union was framed by its founders as an instrument for the freedom and elevation of man. By them Slavery was regarded as an exceptional institution to be removed by time, gradually, but surely, to be rooted out by Liberty. The aim of the party which has the control of the Government, and which is represented by Mr. Johnson in this his highest effort before the highest judicial tribunal of the country. now is to thwart and destroy these lofty purposes of the founders of the Constitution and the Union, and to make the Government an ergine of aristocratic rule and dire oppression. Should success attend the effort, should it come to be understood that the determination of this Government is to assert that Slavery is not an exceptional institution among us, but is to be regarded as permanent and perpetual where it exists, and that it shall not only be permitted to spread, but that it is entitled to the protection of the Government in its extension throughout our territory, who should desire the Union to stand ? Yet such was the position taken by Mr. Johnson in his argument today, and such was the position he earnstly tried to persuade the Supreme Court to occupy. And let me say that whatever the decision of the case now before the Court may be, it is very generally conceded here that unless the political character of the Executive Government and of Congress can be soon changed, such is the position it very soon will

occupy. No reflecting mind can have failed to observe the growth and development of the ideas which underlie the case now under adjudication, that our judicial decisions upon constitutional questions touching the subject of Slavery, are rapidly coming to be the enunciation of mere party dogmas; that the country is dividing geographically upon questions of constitutional law, and that in the process of time, if we continue a united people, what the law of the country and the Courts is, will depend upon the political ascendancy for the time being of the doctrines of Freedom or of Slavery. It is manifest that an antagonism of doctrine upon the question of Slavery will divide the Court as it has divided the churches, and that while the latter are allowed to separate, the former are held together by a political tie that will necessitate the decision of cases by the mere power of majorities. What under one Administration may be declared to be sound constitutional interpretation, is to be totally repudiated under another. If the Supreme Court were today to decide that Congress had no power over Slavery in the Territories, the decision would be simply a majority decision, carrying no moral power with it in the North, and if a speedy change were possible in one or two of the individuals composing the Court, such a decision would be unceremo niously reversed at its very next session.

It is useless to disguise this state of things, or to pretend that there is any present probability of restoring the harmony that existed in the workings of the Government when there was a common agreement, North and South, that Slavery was a nuisance, and an evil to be get rid of at the earliest practicable moment. Such was our condition when the Union was formed and the Constitution adopted. At a later period, a comparative harmony was preserved by compromises on the question. Now, the old idea is repudiated by the Slavery men, and the compromise system seemingly abjured by all. We are thus arrived at the point of collision between the opposing forces in the Government. While this state of things continues to exist there can be no peace. There can be a triumph of one party over the other, but that is all. How long is political union possible under such circumstances There may be a period or periods of peace between the combatants, but they will ever be temporary. and partake of the character of a truce, or of submission of the vanquished to the victor. Inevitably, however, they must come to an end, and that end is separation of the Free and Slave States; and it is the part of wise statesmanship, both North and South, among all dispassionate men to prepare the way for this result in a manner which shall not disgrace the civilization of the age in which we live. If we cannot, as a nation, agree to go back to the position of the founders of the Government, and regard Slavery as an exceptional institution, and administer the Government in the interest of universal Freedom; or, if we will not agree upon any fixed compromises in respect to the institution of Slavery, the longer continuance of the existing Union is a political impossibility.

EXPLANATION BY THE HON. WM. SAPP .- Mr. Sapp. Representative in Congress from Ohio, made the fel owing personal explanation in the House on Wednes-

day:

"I hold in my hand a copy of The Democratic Banner of the

"I hold inst. published at Mount Vernon, in my Congressional Dis

trict, the town in which I reside, and edited by one L. Harper

trict, the town in which I reside, and edited by one L. Harper

trict, the town in which I reside, and edited by one L. Harper

trict, the town in which I reside, and edited by one L. Harper

Liver of the have been addressed to a Mr. Pier, and signed by me

there of the have been addressed to a Mr. Pier, and signed by me In its columns I find what purposes to be a signed by me, as a member of this body. I pronounce the letter a forzery from beginning to end. If the party who perpetrated it had not appended a designation of my official position, I should have treated the affair with the contempt it merits; but, under the direumstances of the case, I deem it a duty which I owe to this body and to myself to say that the letter is a forgery put forth for base and malicious purposes, in my absence from home, and was doubtless known to be such by the editor who has disgraced himself and his press by giving it publicity."

THE NICARAGUA FILLIBUSTERS.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK.
U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNET'S OFFICE, Dec. 18, 1856.
C. VANDERBILLT, esq., New-York:
Sur: Information has reached the Department of

C. VANDERBILT, esq., New-York:

SIR: Information has reached the Department of State to the effect that arrangements are in train in this city for the purpose of a hortile military expedition against the Republic of Venezuela.

It is reported that you are to supply transportation, arms and munitions of war for the expedition.

I have been instructed by the Attorney General of the United States to investigate the subject, and deem it my duty to sek what truth there is in the report as far as you are concerned. I will be pleased to receive frem you such information in regard to the matter as it is in your power to impart me. I ask this the more readily because I feel assured that you, as a good citizen, would not willingly aid in the perpetration of such a criminal violation of the laws, sovereignty and public honor of the United States.

Very respectfully.

United States District-Attorney.

No. 5 BOWLING GREEN, NEW-YORK. ?

supply transportation and munitions of war for the ex-pedition has been received this morning.

I hasten in reply to say that I have no knowledge whatever of any such intended expedition, nor is it true that I have undertaken to furnish it any aid of any

description.

Permit me to say, further, that I have not failed to observe that in several instances my name has been associated in the newspapers with various individuals who are known to be connected with the fillibustering acheme of which the Republic of Nicaragua is now the

I am at a loss to account for the conduct of the par

I am at a loss to account for the conduct of the par-ties through whose agency this great injustice has been done me, unless they may have supposed that fillibus-tering is to be made respectable by the association of respectable names with those of the men who are noto-ris-usly concerned in its enterprises.

Let me say, once for all, that there is not the slight-cet foundation for any of these imputations, and that I have as little sympathy with fillibustering, when it takes the form (as in the case of Nicaragus) of a mili-tary invasion upon a neighboring republic, as when it tary invasion upon a neighboring republic, as when it assumes the more familiar, but not more atrocious shape of burglary and larceny upon the property of our

May I beg, Sir, that you will give no credit to any of the rumors in which my name has been involved; and that you will accept this assurance, that I shall, and that you will accept this assurance, that I under no circumstances, give my countenance to any violation of public law, or lend any aid to any invasions of our neighboring republics.

I am your very obedient servant.

C. VANDERBILT.

FIRES.

FIRE IN WEST SIXTERNTH STREET.

At 24 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred in the brown stone front dwelling house, No. 8 West Sixteenth street, in consequence, we understand, of a defect in the heater connected with the furnace. Damage about \$25.

FIRE IN STONE AND SOUTH WILLIAM STREETS. Last night, about 94 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the five-story building, No. 19 South William street, extending through the block, and also fronting No. 49 Stone street, occuped by Messrs. Hewitt, Norton & Wiedom, commission merchants, and dealers in flour. liquor and merchandise.

The fire soon gained a great headway, and all attempts on the part of the firemen to extinguish it proved unavailing, the building with the greater part of its contents being destroyed. The only property saved was a large box filled with German silver-ware. On the third floor was a large quantity of liquor in casks, the other floors being stored with flour.

For the space of two hours the fire raged with great fury, and apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the adjoining buildings, but through the energy and activity of the firemen they were saved from destruction and only sustained trifling damage.

Owing to the lateness of the hour and the absence of the firm, we were unable to ascertain the amount of property in the building. The loss will probably amount to about \$50,000. No. 21 South William, extending to No. 47 Stone.

occupied by Heckenrath, Schneider & Co., importers of liquors, sustained damage to the amount of about \$500, which loss is probably insured. The stock sus-

No. 17 South William, extending to No. 51 Stone, occupied by Henschen & Unkart, importers of German goods, was also damaged to the amount of \$500. The stock was considerably damaged by water.

The origin of the fire has not yet transpired.

FIRE IN HUDSON STREET.
While the fires in Stone and South William streets were reging, a fire broke out in the three-story brick building No. 25 Hudson street, occupied by John Erest as a tailor shop and dwelling. The fire originated in the roof, and was caused by the stupidity of the occupants in extending a stone pipe through the woodwork without protecting it in the usual manner. This careles ness should have met the notice of the Fire-Wardens, and it, no doubt, would, had they attended

Ernst is insured for \$700 in the Pacific Insurance Company, but on what property such insurance was granted we were at a loss to ascertain. Were the insurance companies about town a little more particular as to the property they insured, there would soon be a visible diminution in the number of these small fires. One of the Assistant Engineers remarked that the loss would probably be made out at \$400, but he would not give \$5 for the whole concern.

THE NEW FERRY PROJECT .- Mayor Hall has prepared his veto of the new ferry from the foot of Fulton street. His principal objections are said to be the close proximity of the slips, and the danger of collision, s the boats must necessarily cross each other's track. He also doubts the legal right of Brooklyn to establish a ferry. The objections were to have been presented at the meeting of the Board last night, but no quorum being present it will probably be submitted on Monday evening. It is quite likely that the Board will pass the

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

INVESTIGATION INTO OFFICIAL DUTIES

OF MR. EBLING.

A special committee of the Board of Aldermen, composed of Messrs. Valentine, Fulmer and McConkey, appointed to inquire into the condition of the books and affairs of the office of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, and also of any Bureau in said department, with full power to send for books, persons department, with full power to send for books, persons and papers, to ascertain whether or not parties in the employ of the Corporation are interested in any manner in the carting of dirt and refuse from the streets, or with any parties having contracts of any description with the Corporation, and report the whole facts attending the government and management of the official duties and responsibilities of the said department, met yesterday afternoon, in the Clerk's Office, City Hall, and commenced an investigation.

Mr. M. R. Brewer appeared as Councel for Mr. Ebling.

Mr. Ebling in his examination testified that none of the clerks in his office have carts employed to his

Ebling.

Mr. Ebling in his examination testified that none of the clerks in his office have carts employed to his knowledge. He had always been in the habit of swearing the men as the work was done. They took an eath that no member of the Common Council or any one in the Department was interested with them. In all of his "pays" he had never paid a clerk for work done on streets. These cartmen are under the centrol of the Street Inspector, and Mr. Watt supervices the work. We leave a ticket at the office, and every morning Inspectors make a return of the number of loads, men employed, &c. Men at dumping ground have similar tickets. So nothing could be wrong except collusion between Inspectors at dumping ground and the others. In order to prevent this I have men at dumping ground changed every little while. Pay the men so much per load, except in some wards where there is little carting.

Q. As to markets, have you it in your power to know of your own knowledge concerning amount of fees collected? A. No, sir. There is no law for it. The law is that the Clerk shall deposit an account of this with the City Chamberiain. The collections made since I have been in office have exceeded those of former years.

Q. Have you control of the rents of stalls? A. I

Q. Have you control of the rents of stalls? A. I claim to have control over speculating in stands. If a person wishes to give up his stand and is offered \$1,000 for it, and I am not consulted in regard to it, I have

Power to stop it.

CHAIRMAN. Assertions have been made that persons have paid from \$1 to \$1,000 in Washington Market for

WITEES. Never heard of it, except the parties oc-Withess. Never heard of it, except the parties oc-cupying stands frequently sell out to others for a bonus. The only care was of a man named Marshal; he asked my permission and I gave it. Have no knowledge of such speculation between the defendant and persons occupying stands. The gross amount of collections is greater than in years before. The east end of Four-teenth street ought to be given to the farmers for a

Q. As to lamps before churches, when you have Q. As to lamps before churches, when you have power for lamps, do you see if lamps are not there aiready? A. No; must obey resolution, and place two lamps there. It is done by Superintendent of Lamps. Each lamp coats \$25, and \$25 per year for lighting. There were no fee received for dumping ground on the Battery. My account to the Controller is correct. No men, for the privilege of working on the streets, have ever paid a per centage. At certain periods of the year it is difficult to find carts, and I have to advertise.

Mathew C. Fordham, an Inspector of the Second Ward, was next examined, but his testimony showed that the men in his employ never paid him for the privilege of dumping. He keeps correct accounts of all dirt damped.

John M. Sherwood was next examined.—I paid 18
John M. Sherwood was next examined.—I paid 18

always designate number of loads of asbes, dirt, &c.; never charged a man a dollar for employing him; one men left \$5 on my table, and I sent it back: the difficulty of reaching dumping-ground on Vesey street makes the price of riding greater than in Second Ward. At this point of investigation the Committee adjourned, subject to call of Chairman.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.
FRIDAT EVENING, Dec. 19.—The Board met, and a quorum being present proceeded to business. Mr. Pincaner in the chair.

PINCENET in the chair.

The Board went into third readings, and adopted various matters heretofore reported.

Special Order—The Tarillery for 1857—Mr. Warser called up the special order, being the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Finance on the Tax Levy for 1857, and moved the adoption of the majority and the committee on the Tax Levy for 1857, and moved the adoption of the majority which was read to the committee on the committee on the committee of the commit

SEE called up the special order, being the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Finance on the Tax Levy for 1857, and moved the adoption of the majority report, which was read.

Minority Report—Mr. Swan called up the minority report, which was read.

A minority of the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred a communication from the Controller, submitting estimates for the tax levy of 1857, respectfully.

That the deliberations of the Committee on Finance upon the important subject referred, have been characterized by harmony and an earnest desire to exclude from the ordinance, making appropriations for the year 1857, any flem of expenditure not imperatively demanded by statutory enactment, or required by the ordinance submitted by the footnoter, sithough somewhat modified by the addition of expenditures, and the diminution or exclusion of others, has been reported by the majority of the Committee without material alteration, except as to one important particular, to with the sum inserted for the defrayment of the expensions of the Central Park Commission to Dec. 1, 1856, and the estimated expenditures of that Commission for the year commencing January 1, 1857. The aggregate smount demanded for expension incurred, and the cost of improvements contemplated, its with the fact that the cost of improvements day, and that the cast of improvements day, and that the cost of the land known as the "Central Park," after deducting assessment on the property outside of the Park, is \$3.51,879.90, to be provided for by borrowing and creating a stock, psyable at a feature day, and that the sum required to be put in the tax levy of 1857, for the payment of the estimates alluded to, and the Mayor, in person, or the commissioners of the complex of the proposed measure, but on the summal interest on the Park debt, is \$2.50, 50. The sum called for by the Commissioners of the Commission of the

Without develing upon the copency of the reasons assigned by Mr. Flare, which alone ought to prevent tha Bacad from instinators of the Central Park, the minority of your Committee will proceed to state, briefly, its objections to the propositions of I. To minimize by which the commissioners of the Central Park, the minority of your Committee on the proposition of I. To minimize by which the Commissioners of the Central Park were appointed, and under which they have acted, were minimized to the special process of the Commissioners, and the rating by tall, for the improvement of the Park Park, the sum of 810,000, Back Milled to be of the Legislature; and it was asserted, when the retired in its adoption, that the failure of the Legislature to apply the committee of the Legislature of

item should be stricken out.

The ordinance, as amended in these particulars, and somewhat modified in others, is amenzed, what modified in others, is amenzed with the following resolution is offered for adoption:
The following resolution is offered for adoption:
Resolved. That the amended ordinance be adopted.
Resolved. That the amended ordinance on Finance.

MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE VEAR 1837.

(As Amended.)

The Mayor. Addermon and Commonstry of the City of New-York, in Common Consult convened, do orderin as follows:
SECTION 1. The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the payment of claims on trust and special amounts for the year, from and including Jamas; 1, 1837, to and including December 34, 1877.

8		
í	Asrium for Idiots	• 20
П	Building Losu Stock No. 3	50,00
3	Charges on Arrears of Taxes for Banges of Arrears.	5.00
1	Charges on Arrears of Assessments for Eureau of	
ı	Arrest	5,60
ı	Common Schools for State († mill)	385.90
8	Common Schools for City	
1	Crotes Aquednet Department, for Sewers, under the	
1	direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board	534,60
ı	Greton Aqueduct, for raising Mains in Fifth avenue.	48,100
1	Croton Aqueduct, for new Reservoir	300.00
ı	Central Park, Interest on Debt	253,760
3	County Clerk's Office	14.00
1	Court of Common Pless	7.00
1	City Inspector's Liene on Lots	5.00
ł	Diamond Reef, Blasting and Removing, reappropri-	2,90
1	Dismond Reel, Blasting and Removing, respirately	20,00
1	Deaf and Dumb Asylum	2,70
ı	Fencing vacant lots.	2.00
1	Institution for Blind	2.24
1	Thetirution for Dund	20.00
1	Interest on Assessments. Monument to Major-General Worth, reappropriated	24,57
1	New Vock Invania Asslum	40.00
1	New-York Juvenile Asylum	
1	Public Education Stock.	12,357
1	Refunded on Assessment Sales	25,00
ı	Refunded on Tax Sales.	5,00
1	Repairs to Sidewalks, ordinance of 1858	20,000
ł	Surrogate's Office.	13,570
1	Superior Court	6.600
1	Streets Opening.	200,000
ł	Streets Paving	600, 0N
ı	State Mill Tax (4 mill)	383, 905
1	Tenth avenue, working as a country road, reappro-	-
ı	priated	15,000
ı	Redemption of Revenue Bonds8	
۱	Redemption of Assessment Bonds	375,000
ı	Redemption of Assessment Donds	
۱	Wells and Pumps. Sec. 2 The following amounts are hereby approp	
ı	the support of the City Government for the year	from a
l	including January 1st, 1837, to and including Dece	roun i
1	1237, viz:	maga 3
ł		710,500
۱	Alms-House, additional estimate to reimburse the	****
١	Treasury, for an advance on account of arrears	
1	the 1952	105 000
1	for 1854. Aqueduct, repairs and improvements	45 (00)
1	Aqueduct, repairs and improvements	100 000

including January 1st, f857, to and including Dece 1837, viz	mber 31
Alma Umaa	718,800
Alms-House, additional estimate to reimburse the	-
Aims Rouse, admitional estimate to reimpurse the	
Treasury, for an advance on account of arrears	125,000
for 1854	45,000
Aqueduct, repairs and improvements	100,000
Belgian Pavement	
Board of Health. Contingencies Common Council	10,000
Contingencies Common Council	15,000
Contingencies Mayor's Office	3,000
City and County Contingencies	120,000
City Inspector's Department	8,950
Coroners Fees. Common Council, pay of members. Cleaning Streets, under contract, and payment of	20,000
Common Council, pay of members	31,488
Cleaning Streets, under contract, and payment of	
Inspectors. Docks and Piers, building and repairing, and clean-	250,000
Docks and Piers, building and repairing, and clean-	
lng and dredging slips	175,000
Donations	15,000
Floorion Expenses	20,000
Election Expenses, fitting up pells	500
Breers and Delinquepoies	5,000
Fire Department for tensire to apparatus	72,732
Fire Department, for building and working steam Fire Engine. Inverest on Revenue Bonds	
Fire Engine	19,500
Interest on Revenue Ronds	295,000
Interest on Assessment Bonds	75,000
Intestate Estates	3,000
Iron Pavement	125,000
Lamma and Gas.	421, 490
Iron Pavement. Lamps and Gas. Lands and Places, including arrears of 1836	25,000
Markets	7,000
Mayoralty Fees	150
Officers Fets. Paving Bowery and Chatham street	40,000
Paying Rowary and Chatham street	100,000
Police	325,500
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,680
Printing	\$5,000
Printing Parapet Wall. Fiftieth street, between Lexington	
and Fourth avenues, and removal of dead bedies	8,000
Rents	30,000
Real Retate	25,000
D. C. L. C.	100,000
Real Estate Expenses. Roads and Avenues, including arrearages, of 1836	75,000
Roads and Avenues, merusing arrestages, or resort	11,544
Repairs and Supplies, contracts not executed	******
nepairs to public buildings, including new buildings	75,000
and buildings for Fire Department	5,000
Removing public buildings in opening streets	15,000
Supplies to public offices	20,000
Stationery	24,000
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	412,300
Salarles	
Sunken vessels, removing	2,000
Street expenses and paving, including arrearages of	
	100,000
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	3,000
Wells and pumps, repairing,	2,000
Water pipes and laying	91,300
Water pipes and laying	5,000
Arrestages of 1856	440,619
Iron Railing around Tompkins square	-
Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for the several depa	rements

Iron Railing around Tompkina square.

Sec. 3. It shall not be lawful for the several departments of the City Government, and those having charge of exp midiures, to make contracts or incur expenditures authorized by the Commen Council, to an amount exceeding the several appropriations made, unless an appropriation, sufficient to cover such excess, shall have been made by the Common Council.

SEC. 4. All resolutions authorizing expenditures to be made hereafter, shall provide for the defraying of the same from the general appropriation for the year; but in case any special appropriation shall be made for any object of expenditure under any of the several heads of account, the same shall be considered as forming a put of the several heads of account of the general appropriation.

SEC. 5. The Controller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the cradit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums as may be accessary to meet expenditures, under the appropriations for the current year.

Resolved, That the Comptroller cause application to be made to the legislature of the state of New York, for the passage of the accompanying set, to enable the Supervisors of the city and county of New York to raise money by tax.

Debates and Amendments,—Mr. Swan moved the substitution of the minerity report for that of the majority. The motion was carried by a vote of 22 to 17.

Mr. WARJER moved to strike out the sum of \$10,000 in the appropriation for dagging sidewalks, and substitute \$20.600.

The amendment was opposed by Measrs. Swan, Taxles, Coopers, and others, that it was unadvisable to place

The amendment was opposed by Mesars. Swan, Taylor, Cooper, and others, that it was unadvisable to piace so large a capital in the hands of the Street Commissioner for this purpose. The motion was carried by a vote of 27 to 13.

Mr. Dunn moved to strike out \$50,000 for roads and avenues and substitute \$75,000. He did not think \$50,000 was enough. The amendment was carried by a vote of 13. The negative was not put.

Mr. Gray moved to insert the sum of \$200,000 for the Central Park.

Mr. Taylor did not believe that any more work would be done for \$200,000 than for \$100,000. He favored the latter sum.

Mr. Swan followed, in a powerful array of reason Mr. SWAN followed, in a powerful array of reasons why the proposed appropriation should not be made, the district which is contained in the minority report. He believed that Mayor Wood would apply the money not to the legitimate use for which it was appropriated but to the advancement of his own repulsitly, and the discharge of political debts. Since June last, over \$29,000 had been expended, and he would sak what were the results. A large number of employees and nothing done, in proof of which he cited the following statement of amount required to pay employees and other incidental expenses of Central Park, to Dec. 1, 1856.

One engineer in chiefs.

	12,500	per	annum	61,301	-
one consulting theer and landscape designer	2,500	per	annum	1,397	
four surveyors			ADDUCT	3,336	87
four assistant surveyors	60	ner	month	1,575	00
four second assistant surveyors.			month	1,180	
			month	1,180	00
for axemeli	100	Per	month	650	00
ne computer and verifier	100	her	month	130	
Ine draughten an			month	60	
he laborer and office messenger.				1,750	
Two cierks			annum	700	
One clerk			annum	563	
One clerk			annum	503	
Iwo messergers			annum	729	
One secretary to Commissioners.	1,200	bet	ADUUM	800	
Office rent	1,200	bat	AUDUM		
One captain police force	61,000	per	annum	583	
Four sergeants	800	per	apnum	1,396	
Twenty-six privates	700	pet	annum	9,683	ESI.
I wenty-six privates			MANUFACTURE STATE		
Books, drawing paper, station-				350	
Contingent expenses				1,000	1.0
Contingent expenses			BARRIOT ALVANOR	111111111111111111111111111111111111111	male.

Mr. GRAY uttered a long and abusive tirade against Mr. Swan and his supporters, and glorified the great Fernando.

Mr. TAYLOR was now of opinion that, instead of giving the Commissioners \$100,000, he would give them

Mr. BRADLEY urged that \$200,000 was needed to buy pickaxes, wheelbarrows, and other instruments [Mr. Mezzirrosotto voce-And the teacups and sancers, and orsters on hall shell], as well as carry on the improvements; the next yes

The question was then taken, when the amendment Mr. Jacob L. Smith moved to insert \$150,000, which Mr. PINCKER T moved to add the item of \$19,500 for Mr. PINCKER moved to add the item of \$19,500 for the purchase and working of a steam fire engine to the sum appropriated for Fire Department. Adopted.

Mr. Barner moved to add \$10,000 to the items for

propriated for Fire Department. Adopted.

Mr. Barney moved to add \$10,000 to the items for Police and Fire Telegraph—mixing the total \$15,509.

Mr. Gray moved to amend by recommitting the Reper to the Committee on Finance. Subsequently withdrawn and Mr. Berney's motion was adopted |

Mr. Barney's motion was adopted |

Mr. Thiest history making \$11,000 in all. The contractor, when he contracted by open the street, did not contract to remove the drad bodies from the oid Potter's Field; but subsequently he was undered to do this by the Mayor, Street Commissioner and City Inspector, and did remove 1,700 dead bodies.

Mr. Taylon opposed the addition.

Mr. Novas hoped that no amount would be put in the tax levy, as he had sifted the matter very thoroughly, and found that these removals were not right. A hone or a shall were reckoned as a body, and the contractor was whilier to take any thing he could set, from 50 ecces a body upward. He knew there was assumething hisk behind.

Mr. Swith moved to make the total amount \$8,540.

Mr. Swas said the contractor had appeared before the Committee and given swidence that he knew he had removed 1,700 bodies, because he covaried the skulls. He asked \$3 a piece, as that sum had been paid by the city on several occasions before for like scribes.

The amendment to fix the total amount at \$8,000 was carried.

Mr. Jacon Smith moved to strike out the item of

Mr. Jacon Smith moved to strike out the item of \$75,000 for street expenses and paring, including arrearages, and substitute \$123,000.

Mr. Parlon moved to further amend by \$100,000.

Mr. Rrifly moved to add \$25,000 extra, to place an iron railing around Tompkins square.

Mr. Piscasar moved to amend by making the mount 970 %0. Adopted.

Mr. Jacon L. Smith moved to insert \$20,000 for imto make un the Battery Lost.
It was then moved that the Committee rise, and sete force of account the report as amounted, and position
among to spirit reside. Santon Adversed to Make

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

AURORA LEIGH.

AURORA LEIGH; A PORM. By ELERABETH BARRETT BROWNING. 12mo., pp. 365. C. S. Francis & Co. A peem of love and art and Italy; the history of a weman's genius and a woman's heart, traced through all the seasons of a chequered life, from her suddenly-blighted Spring on to the bappy golden hours in which the barvest-moon of love and fame stands steadfast and serene above her; and this poem, the ripest result of years of such devotion to the poetic art as has been always rare, and is now, perhaps, more rare than ever; and this history, in the deepest and truest, if not in the ordinary and superficial sense, an autobiography of the only Englishwoman who has ever won for herself an unquestioned and unquestionable place among the greater poets, the

"teachers who instruct mankind From just a shadow on a charmel wall To find man's veritable stature out Erect, sublime"——.

such is the new gift which Mrs. Browning brings to us out of the treasury of her rich mind and

To trace a woman's unfolding life, from the closeshut bud up to the full sweet flower-to tell the story of a woman's soul through all the struggle of long years between the proud aspiring intellect and the humble loving heart on to the perfect peace of their final reconciliation-to follow the subtle, secret course of a true woman's true love through alf the labyrinth of her will-to do this, and to do it with the firm hand and the clear eye of a genuine artist, was Mrs. Brewning's lofty aim-to have achieved it in the composition of "Aurora Leigh" is noble to have won a right to all the poor written praise of critice, and the richer unspoken praise of all who have eyes to see and hearts to understand the sweet miracles of poetry.

This is a sad, unbelieving world at the best; we are all, at the core of us, incredulous alike of singular evil and of singular good, and it may be, per haps, that this our radical incredulity is the condition of our deepest impressions, and our most exquisite delights. Every new promise that comes to us brings with itself the shadow of our old doubts. We question the sweetest certainties of existence, hesitate on the threshold of immortal happiness, and tremble before each fresh venture of our most victorious faculties. As we are skeptics for ourselves, so are we for others, and most for those in whom we trust the most and from whom we hope the highest things.

As Charles Tennyson admirably sings, in one of those charming sonnets which his laureled brother might be proud to own:

"When desire hath fullest power, Hope treads too lightly for herself to hear, And coubt is ever by until the hour."

Many a true lover of poetry and of Mrs. Browning as a true peet, will take up "Aurora Leigh" with a kind of tremulous reluctance, the fruit of no vulgar fear for the poet's success, but of this deeper, subtler feeling which is as real, if not so intense in all appreciative as it is in all creative

natures. "Here is June come again! Can it be June indeed? Can you believe in it ! Will you test it !" And you pause on the last step-and slowly draw the bolts withip, and pass the door way-and lo! a world of sweet assurance, a delicious world of blue sky, and sunshine, and blossoms!

What was hesitation at the first line of "Aurora Leigh" becomes glad certainty ere you turn a single leaf, and grows into impassioned interest before you reach the first crisis of the heroine's history. For the tale of "Aurora Leigh" is no mere thread on which to string pearls of pretty phrases and fine thoughts. It is a nervous, passionate story, seixing upon your sympathies with the grasp of life and helding you as a face holds you, by the natural play of passions and emotions, thoughts and sentimente, as sound and human in substance as they are subtle and poetic in quality. Not that Mrs. Browning has completely freed herself from those vague and undramatic tendencies towards episode and rhapsody over which no living English poet of eminence, with the exception of her own husband, cies too freely even in this new poem-but her indulgence of them is so clearly an indulgence and not an imbegility-she is so plainly capable of clinging to a grand purpose with the close constructive power of an Italian or a Greek, that the supreme general effect left by "Aurore Leigh" upon the mind is one of the noblest unity and deepest intensity. In th's respect it is as unlike as possible to Ternyson's "Princess," with which, in point of conception and purpose, it has so many analogies that you cannot read the one without thinking of the other. The "Princess" was most rightly named a "Medley" by its author; "Aurora Leigh" is monumental in the coherence, dignity, and

order of its composition. The thread of the narrative, finely spun as it is, is so clear and strong that the most complicated incidents arrange themselves about it in their natural relations, and it is not difficult to condense the plot into the simplicity of prose.

"Aurora Leigh" is an Anglo-Italian girl, the daughter of a blue-eyed Florentine mother and of on austere English father, who came to Italy conventional and calm, was waked to life and love by the sudden spleador of a sweet Italian face, and when the brief bright Summer of his heart was smitten by the cold blast of death, drooped and died among the Tuscan mountains, letting fall from his relaxing hand the one small flower that remained to him.

The desolate child was taken from her home of dreams among the bills of Pelage, to dwell with stern realities in the precise British home of her bitterly-virtuous British aunt. There of ac was taught all decent and decorous things, av d trained to live without senshine or motion, to repress the exuberance and to chastise the audici ties of her soul. It was her father's sin, she fo und, to have been her mother's husband-for the ancient house of Leigh abhorred all "entangling foreign alliances," and she who should have V cen the heiress of all the lands of Leigh must be left a penniless orphan because her sire had whosen to barter his daughter's broad aeres for an Italian woman's smile. But Aurora was one of those beings who though they may be thwarter , can never be tamed She remembered her mo'ther's mystic portraits which had been the fascina' ion of her children years. she remembered her fat ner's sad sweet eyes, and the last words of his dying lips, "Leve! Love! Love! and she knew in her beart that her father had done well, and v

"There seemed n' era' s sin her falker's grave She anecurair d. Lat she never submitted to the

discipline of ber British aunt: shutting her soul up far within her eyes, but keeping it well alive and waiting for the moraing to some when it should be face.
to some. As her sunt bade the Workelt - Work